

Dialogue genres on TV: PAST AND TODAY

(On the example of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan)

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes genres in modern television journalism, their modifications, and specific features of dialogue genres, as an example of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: dialogical genre, live broadcast, discussion, interview, conversation, interactivity, beginner, interviewer.

1. INTRODUCTION

Television is a universal form of creativity. It was a gift from physicists to lyricists - in the middle of the 20th century. Television is a perfect communication tool, a kind of synthetic art. When researcher E. Bagirov discusses television in several aspects, such as television and development, television and politics, television and art, television and spirituality, he explains the impact of television on: "The five senses of the human being are the five representatives of the human mind. Of these, the eye is part of the vision. " Not only does television broadcast news and news in our social lives, but it also helps to persuade people to believe in realities, to a certain ideology, and to build public optimism in the public through the information they disseminate. This is one of its most difficult tasks.

Another important power of television is that it combines vision and hearing that are important to a person. The difference between television and cinema is that it can turn the viewer and witness to the event in a fast-paced fashion. The objective and subjective approach to reality can be raised to the level of art, with the combination of the aesthetic, philosophical, intellectual and technical capabilities of a creative team of directors, cameramen, artists who play an important role in television art, as well as the impact of mounting images on the human mood.

Established in 1956, Uzbek TV has come a long way in the development of television. There is no doubt that the entire generation is growing up under the influence of television. In the early days of Uzbek television, most of the programs were made up of films and concert numbers, as there was not enough technical and creative force to produce the programs. Nevertheless, television, information and artistic, and the publicist genre of television, which has become a pre-Soviet propagandist, have become more and more rich. However, the main purpose of the programs was to draw young people and adults to the troublesome situations of their society, to enhance their civic position through the artistic and aesthetic enjoyment of TV viewers, and in a word, the didactic spirit. This is illustrated by such programs as "The Owners of Perspectives", "Youth Club", "Father's Word", "Visit", "Milestone", "Days of Life" and "Joy and Anxiety". Journalist genres are not so widely used as the first television shows in the history of television have been entertaining, to provide entertainment to the audience. The usual news, news, comments, articles, reports are broadcast. Concert, feature film and music programs took up a large portion of the airtime. Nowadays, it is impossible to imagine the kind of journalistic work without genres.

2. THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

Nevertheless, many practicing journalists do not need the knowledge of genres to produce a publicist text. After all, they do not have much knowledge about the main characters and features of the genres. Why does a creator need a genre? After all, creation is not subject to mold. However, the concept of "genre" has a special place in journalism. Many scholars classify genres differently. The diversity of

journalistic materials, of course, necessitates their classification. A. Tertichny says in his book "The Genre Periodicals" that genre is a unique form of life material and a combination of structural and structural features. In the genre, the author deals with a system of form elements, not random collections. Genre is also a kind of problem-solving for the artist. This allows the genre to be viewed as a historically persistent, unchanging typological phenomenon, characteristic of various periods and directions. Genre-making factors include: the essence of the creative work, the theme, the problem, the explanation of events, the depiction of characters and characters.

As you know, TV operates through appealing to the audience. In fact, almost all genres in journalism are dialogues. The process of generating ideas for a subject in the journalist's mind also begins with a direct exchange of views, constant research and dialogue with colleagues. In recent years, interactivity on blue screens has become increasingly important. The question-and-answer form between the audience and the media has increased considerably. Newspapers use "round tables", radio shows live with the studio, and television use genres of TV and TV. Dialogue is a form of communication, as well as a separate genre in television and radio journalism by theoretical scholars Mikhail Bakhtin and Semyon Gurevich. Theoretician Gurevich describes the concept of dialogue as a form of communication between the listener and the speaker, and includes genres: "message genres (message, report, news, report), dialogical genres (interview, conversation, debate), situational-analytical genres (commentary, correspondence, articles, reviews), epistolary genres (letters), artistic-publicistic genres (essay, sheet), satirical genres (feleton, pamphlet, epigramma), polyphonic genres (essays).

3. MAIN PART

In the 1990s, the poetics of the socialist text changed dramatically: the press moved freely to express ideas and ideas, the dialogue with the audience, the use of elements of fiction in journalistic text increased, and the level of expressive, emotional coloring of the word increased. the simplification of genres (especially with the advent of the Internet), the disappearance of large genres such as anecdotes, feleton, and information and analytical genres. paved the way. With increased competition between periodicals, journalists' data transmission speed is appreciated by the following features: speed, exclusivity and commentary. Therefore, the commentary genre has a special place in the press. By the way, traditional methods of classification in journalism are outdated. In modern journalism, a journalist attempts to cover three important components in the process of writing: a) informing readers about what has happened; b) distribution of the story in fragmentary form or in more detail; c) emotional impact on the audience. "So, now journalists are trying not only to inform the audience from the series of events, but also to turn the reader into a loyal reader of the newspaper or a regular TV channel observer.

Most of the history of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan has been successful. In particular, the "Holders of Independence", which aired in 1958, was one of the first dialogue-based programs. For this reason, studio presenter and audience dialogue during the first broadcast, as well as in conversation with the heroes of a number of pages, is handy. The two cameras used to capture the audience's attention were used in such a way that one camera was shown in a large screen, and the other was to get the audience closer to the dialogue between the two interviewees. Like cinema, television is at the forefront, and the main object of the show is the human image. Television becomes the main medium for the expression of human thoughts and ideas. The person who creates and contemplates the screen is the only content of the show and the emotional expression. Freelance interviews with the host of the TV series "The Owners of Perspectives" D. Gulamova facilitated the free access of natural television to the audience. Early experiences have revealed that the on-screen person is one of the main features of TV.

In the first television programs, a series of programs were created to reflect the politics of the former Soviet Union and the reconstruction process. One of the first musical performances was "Assalomu Alaykum", which included music interviews, news, sports minutes, cartoons, interviews, and interviews. The show was largely dominated by the mood of the entertainment, with the main focus being aside, the festive spirit overwhelmed. The show made it difficult to broadcast every day and eventually fell into the limelight.

When the reconstruction began, the joys and anxieties of life came to the public as a qualifying show. The show analyzes the disruptions that have occurred in public life and discussed the fate of

people, household conflicts, family conflicts through interviews, interviews, discussions and, finally, the audience. This included a mother-in-law conflict, a conflict between parents and children, and conflicts between family and community in the community. While the fate of the show was based on the fate of the man, it was not difficult for an intelligent audience to realize that many of its heroes were surrounded by details.

Most of these varied ideas that led the audience to not come to conclusions in their programs, and to determine the final conclusions in the course of a long debate, encouraged the audience to think and reason. This is the beginning of the creators, who said, "Television is the kind of art that can give the audience an active view of the art."

Since independence, television has taken on a new look. The content and contents of television programs have radically changed. Television journalists have now abandoned existing programs and procedures to produce programs based on new trends in their hearts, tastes, spirituality, and beliefs. In particular, the launch of a completely new TV channel "History of Uzbekistan" on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoev signifies a new era in television history. The increased number of live broadcasts, the attempts to speak more characters in the studio, and live reports from the scene contribute to enriching the quality of the broadcast.

Also, television has undergone great changes. The shows were filled with new themes that fit the spirit of the era. In the new century, television is spreading information in a new format and form. The tendency of the population to find its own original way of covering events, taking into account the social, psychological needs and needs of the population, is a striking example of the changes in thematic television programs. Thus, television has dominated the media. As globalization accelerated, the genre's system was transformed into new forms and shapes, and new genres emerged.

4. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks to many layers of youth, modern genres such as reality shows, talk shows, TV debates have come. However, with the times of change, the way we get information from sources and interviews remains the same. In the form of interviews, the purpose is to encourage the audience to think, to think, to focus their attention, or to discover the character of the hero. In the course of interviews and conversations, the heroine's thoughts and ideas come first. Take only one interview, interview genre. As before, we are not the beginners and guests of the studio, but the broadcasters try to perfect them in their own way. Whether it is show business, theater or cinema, the speakers are trying to showcase their intellectual potential at a high level. For example, Feruzabonu can turn heroes into moments of silence from a simple conversation that begins Abdurahmanova's "With You" show. Because the studio looks like a big concert pavilion.

Interviews are not only conducted between the presenter and the interviewer, but also the audience. The program differs from other programs by its originality. The starter gets the sympathy of the protagonist as he enters the world with his questions with each of his characters, leading each guest to the star level. In this studio, every respondent (singer, composer, poet, writer) will definitely present their art. This feature does not appear on any other TV show.

5. DISCUSSIONS

The live broadcasts on Live Channel on the Uzbek channel are also among the most popular. This morning's program has its own interactive nature. This is because morning conversations with heroes, live broadcast, and the audience have the opportunity to ask questions from experts. The entertaining program will be broadcast live 5 times a week. The authors emphasize the curiosity and popularity of their choice of subject matter, and the dialogue between the protagonists and the heroes is also intimate. Of course, the challenge of live streaming is not to describe what is happening on screen, but to use time and space, and to achieve a sequence of rehearsals, which puts a lot of responsibility on the directors and illustrators. The use of additional footage during the interviews of the participants not only enriches the composition of the show, but also determines its direction.

It is possible to observe the careful attitude of the selection of the heroine to the program "Laughter" by the presenter Saodat Urmanova. The beginner talks with academics, academics, artists and

creates beautiful essays. Significantly, the beginner does not speak in the dial, only the heroes speak. In the center of the dialogue, the heroine is represented in the images.

In the Diaries of Zebo Mirzayeva we see the opposite. The protagonist is left aside and the beginner tries to show his personality. 70% of the interviewers speak in the interview. But the show will always be remembered for having a firm position in life, with the ability to select heroes with deep, worldly views. It seems like there is some kind of wisdom in broadcasting the night-time program. Because the journalist himself is a writer, philosophical thoughts and artistic interpretation prevail in the conversations. Yes, of course, in open conversations, journalistic skills get to the top, that is, the leader shows all his skills, from intelligence to outlook. These elements of work can be seen in the diaries of Z. Miraeva.

In this case, the journalist not only questions the hero of the conversation, but refutes another point when he expresses sympathy for the character. Such television conversations show the intellectual potential of the initiator and the author's position. But he should be able to argue during the interview and not forget who the protagonist is, and push the journalistic "me" aside. Such skills and knowledge are found in very few journalists on national television. If the journalist has valid ideas on the subject, the discussion can be discussed. In this case, the audience will be able to compare two different perspectives on the same issue. This increases the rating of the show.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Along with the successes of television in Uzbekistan, there are some serious shortcomings. Some of the inexperienced startups have also been exposed to unfairness. Most of the programs that go on air are unrecognizable as well as the behavior of the journalist and the respondent. Sometimes there is a lack of live, free communication on the screen. Some interviews show that unconventional approaches and details revive the on-screen dialogue and make the audience more interesting. It remains an exception rather than a common occurrence. That is why it is important to improve the skills of the presenters, to strengthen the knowledge of the creative and technical staff, and to learn from the experience of the world's leading television channels. In this regard, we should create more copyright studios and ensure that modern television is an open door to democratic ideas.

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